

EXHIBIT “F”

E-mail from Dr. James St. Ville

Re: Powers Injury

DILLINGHAM & REYNOLDS L.L.P.

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April 23, 2007

VIA FAX (706) 694-3173 & MAIL

Cindy Johnson, Esq.
Johnson Law Offices
P. O. Box 48
Cohutta, Georgia 30710

Re: Powers v. Taser International

Dear Cindy:

As per your request, enclosed please find a copy of James St. Ville's May 1, 2003 E-mail. If you have any questions concerning the enclosed, please give me a call.

Very truly yours,

DILLINGHAM & REYNOLDS L.L.P.


John L. Dillingham

JLD/slc

Enclosure

cc: Thomas C. Wilmer, Esq. (w/o encl.)

1A5500#A5512.001\1L 042307 Johnson, Cindy

Robert Parrish - SHERIFFX

From: Steve Tuttle [Steve@taser.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 01, 2003 5:28 PM
To: 'James St. Ville'
Subject: RE: TASER INJURY CLAIM

That is OUTSTANDING! THANK YOU and I will get back to you to see if this sparks any interest.

Sincerely,
Steve Tuttle
Director of Government & Law Enforcement Affairs

TASER International (NASDAQ: TASR & TASRW)
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-----Original Message-----

From: James St. Ville [mailto:James.St_Ville@hyi-usa.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 01, 2003 9:12 AM
To: Steve Tuttle
Cc: HANS1CQB@aol.com
Subject: RE: TASER INJURY CLAIM

Steve: A couple of observations after reviewing the tape:

When you breakdown, from a forensic engineering point-of-view, what happens during an event like this you try and justify your opinions in one of two ways. Either you definitively disprove their claims or you present enough related information that makes their claims less believable.

Facts:

1) When a vertebrae fractures the individual has immediate pain and suffering. He is usually not able or willing to stand up straight. The individual will exhibit point tenderness immediately at the level of involvement (i.e. L2, L3, etc.). This fact stresses the importance of seeing if there is any more film footage available?? Did he show pain immediately?? Could he stand up straight?? Do we know any more history on when the pain occurred??

2) Vertebral fractures have specific fracture patterns based on the biomechanics of the forces. For example, the mechanism of injury of the 'vertebral body' is different than the mechanism for the 'pedicle' or the 'spinous process'. Depending upon the type of fracture, it might be determined that the TASER hit is totally unrelated. Having said this, are there any x-rays or CAT scan available to determine what the biomechanics of the fracture might have been?? If, for instance, he has a torsional type of fracture pattern, just from this video you can see he had no twisting

component associated with the TASER hit. the x-rays/ scans and other medical history may provide an entirely new root cause for the injury (i.e. old injury, metastatic bone disease, etc.)

3) The most common types of electrical exposure seen in the medical and bioengineering fields deal with ECT (electro convulsive treatment), electrical burns, and electrical executions. The biomechanics of fractures for these has been reported in the medical and bioengineering literature. Comparing the volts/amps for each of these scenarios to the TASER could cast large doubt on the argument that the M26 has the power to cause tetany-induced vertebral fractures.

4) Finally, there is a fair amount of bioengineering research, performed by myself and others, that can define the force range necessary to cause various types of fractures in and around vertebrae, for people about his size. This information is scattered throughout the biomechanics of the spine literature.

Steve, these are a few thoughts that immediately come to mind when I reviewed the video. Hopefully you will find this somewhat helpful when you organize your strategy on how to proceed.

cheers

jim

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